

0986344.05201  
T02250" T42E 9E60

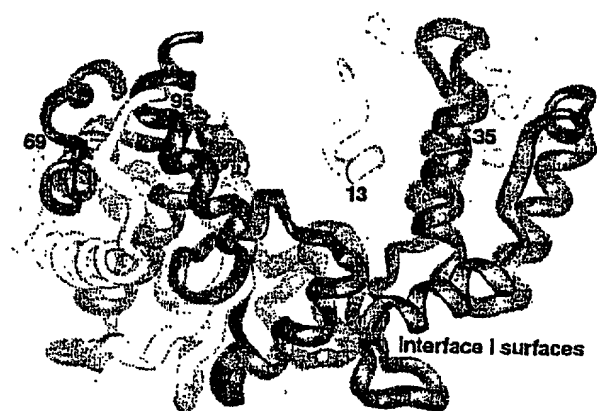


Figure 1

Fig. 2 A

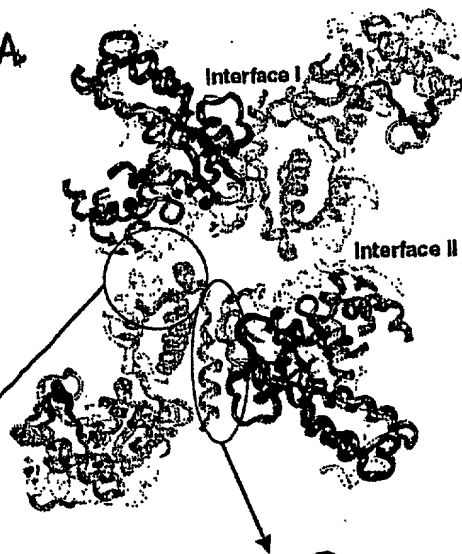


Fig. 2 B.

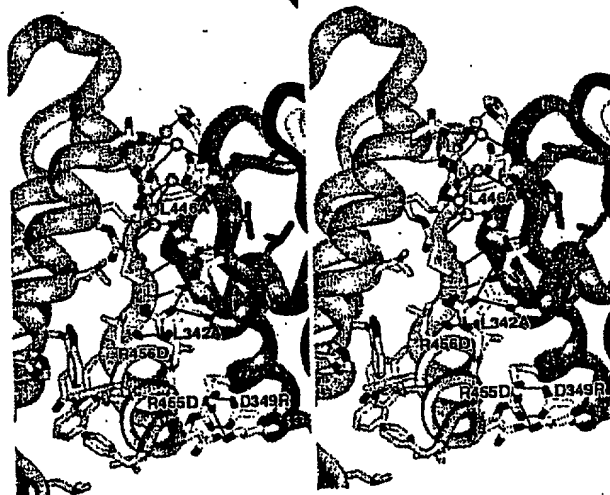
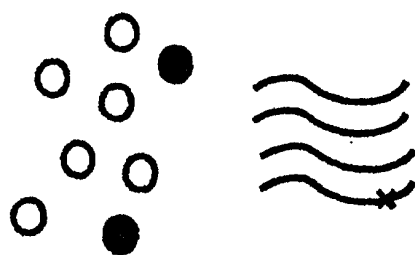


Fig. 2 C

Figures 2A - 2C

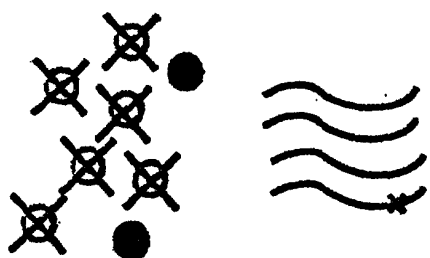
0963341-05201  
T02250-7499860

A. WHEN THE DRUG TARGET IS MONOMERIC



GENETICS: Drug<sup>R</sup> mutations will usually be dominant

CONSEQUENCES: Resistant viral progeny are easily selected in presence of drug



B. WHEN THE DRUG TARGET IS OLIGOMERIC



GENETICS: Drug<sup>R</sup> mutations will usually be recessive

CONSEQUENCES: Resistant viral progeny are less likely to be selected in presence of drug

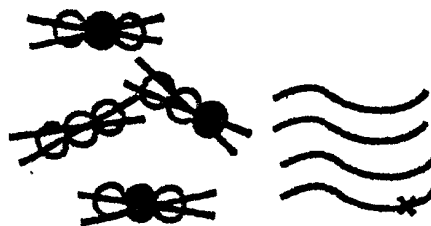


Figure 3

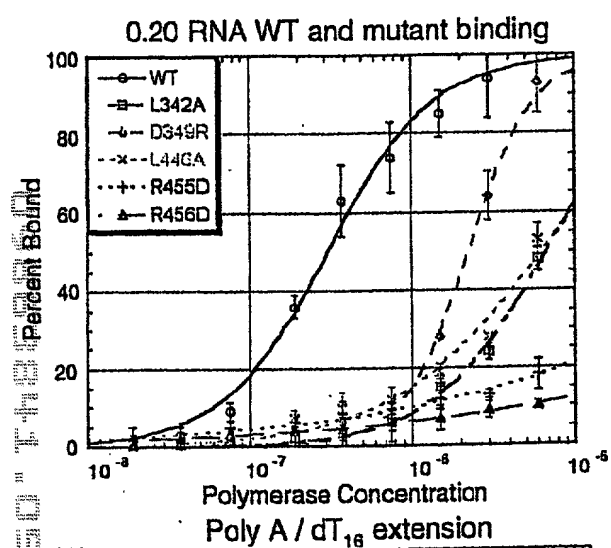


Figure 4

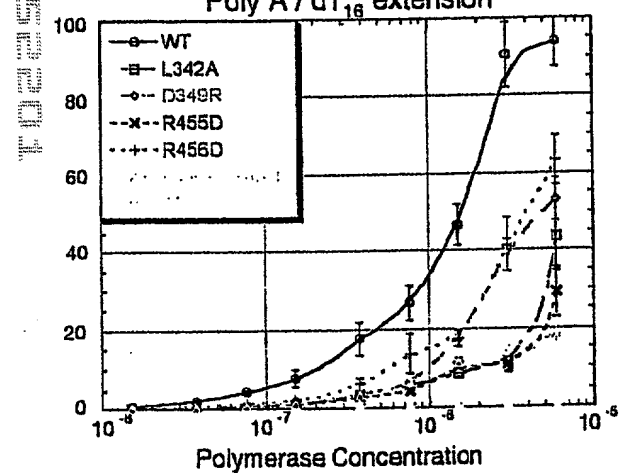


Figure 5

13260-1449260

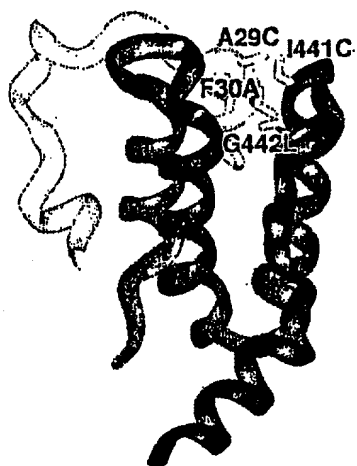


Figure 6

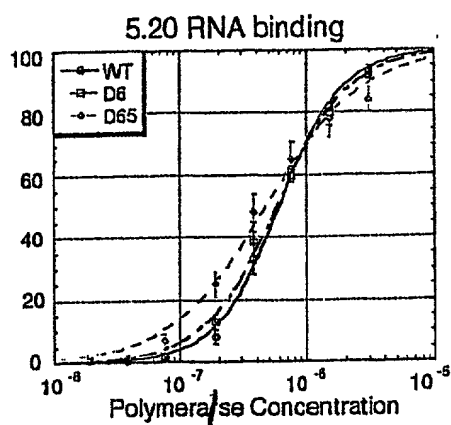


Figure 7

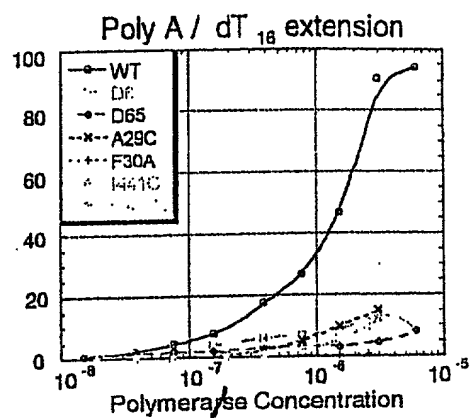


Figure 8

TEMPERATURE

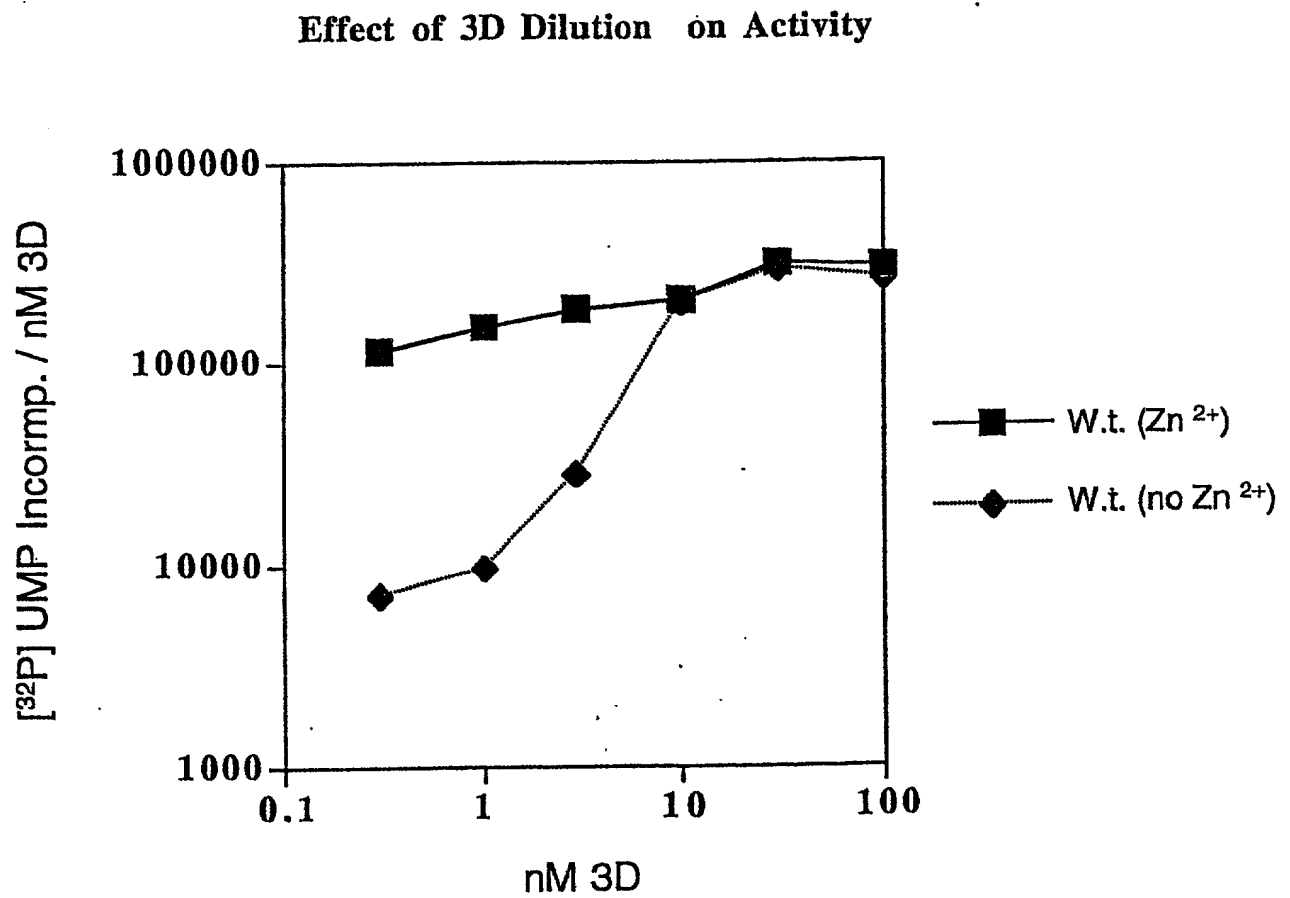


Figure 9

The figure displays three ribbon diagrams of viral polymerases. The left diagram shows HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptase with subunits p55 and p56, and a 'Thumb' region. The middle diagram shows Poliovirus Polymerase with a 'Thumb' region. The right diagram shows the Poliovirus Polymerase Oligomer with 'Interface I' indicated by arrows.

**HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptase**      **Poliovirus Polymerase**      **Poliovirus Polymerase Oligomer**

HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptase      Poliovirus Polymerase      Poliovirus Polymerase Oligomer

102250" T48E9850

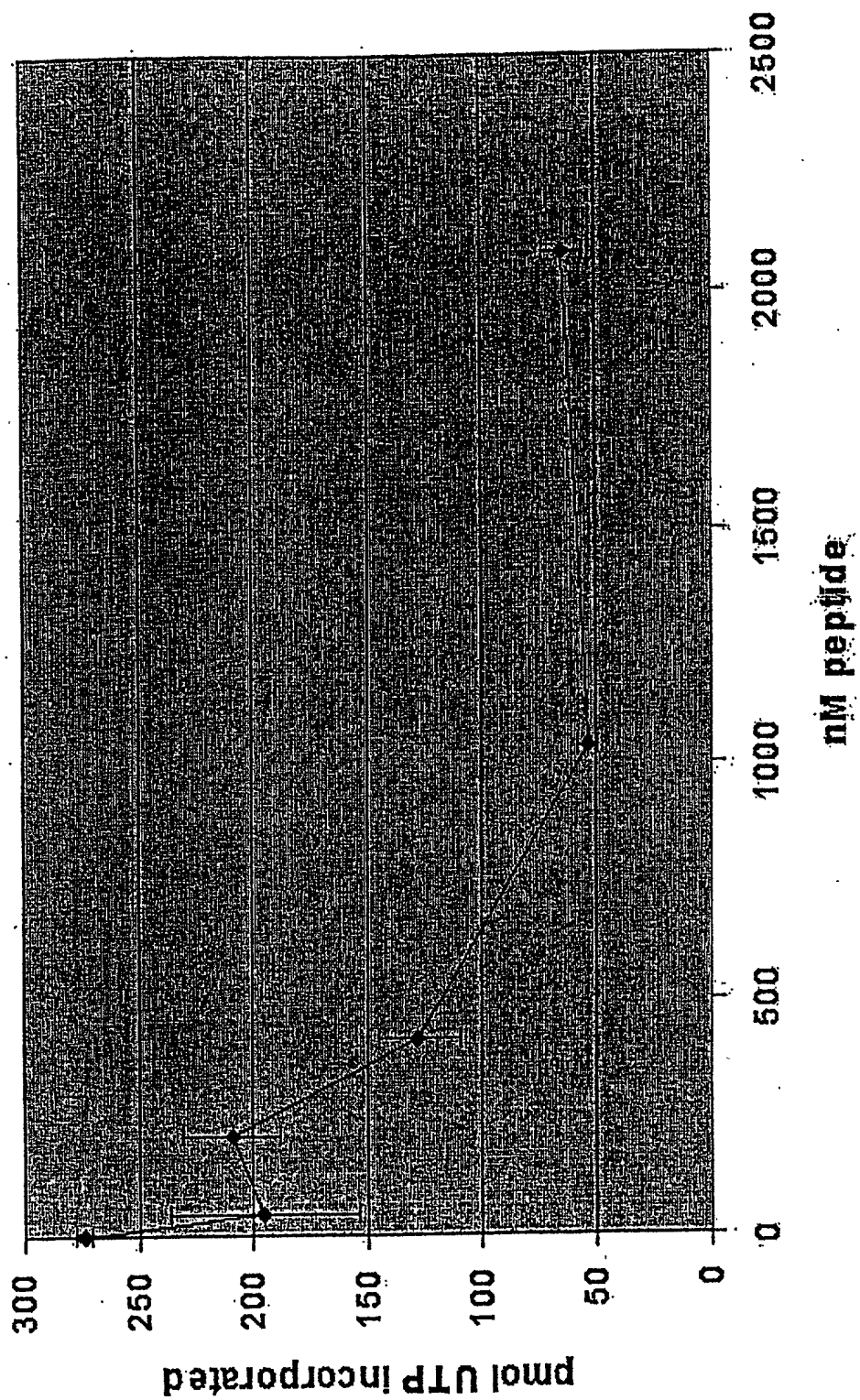


Figure 11



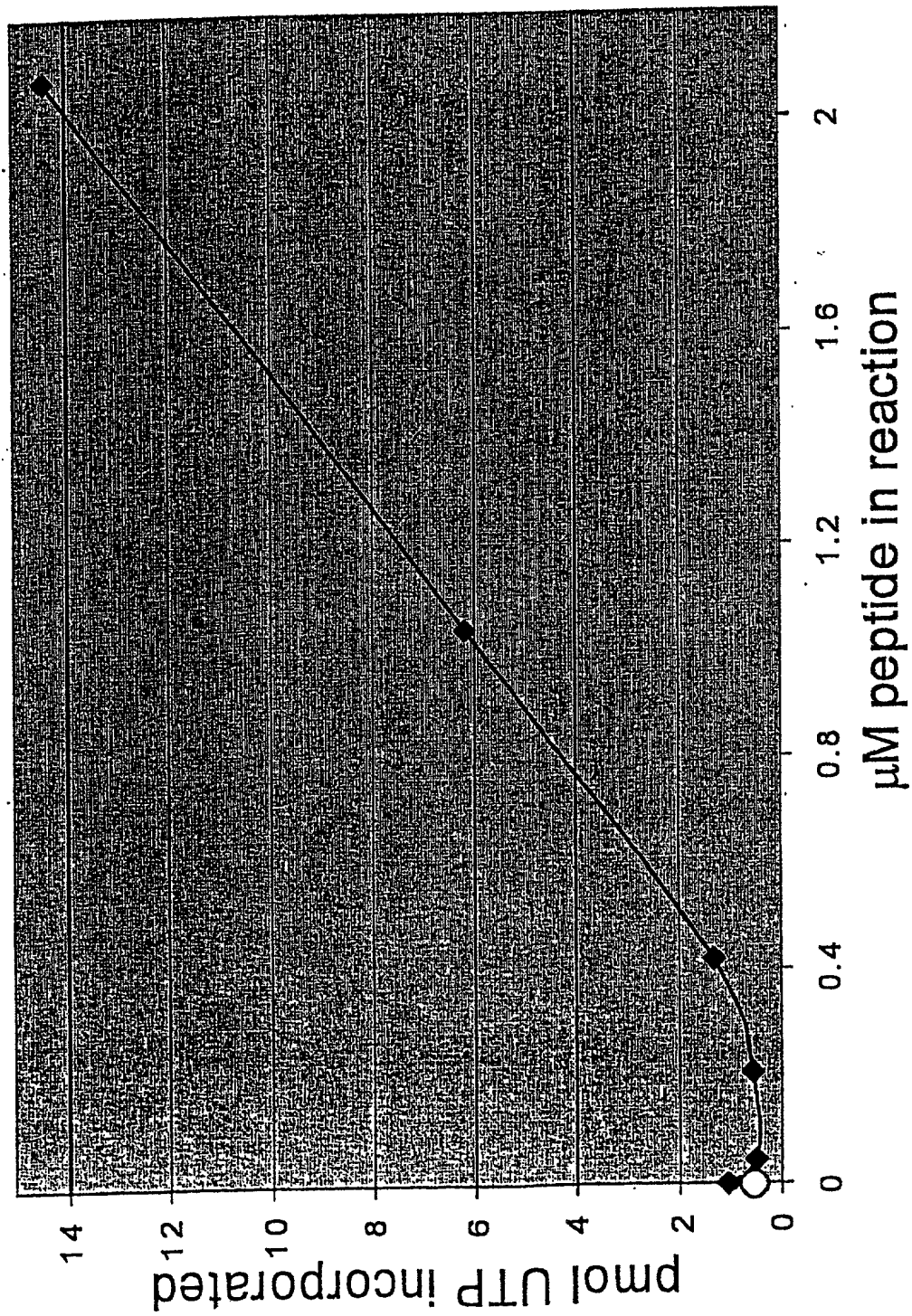
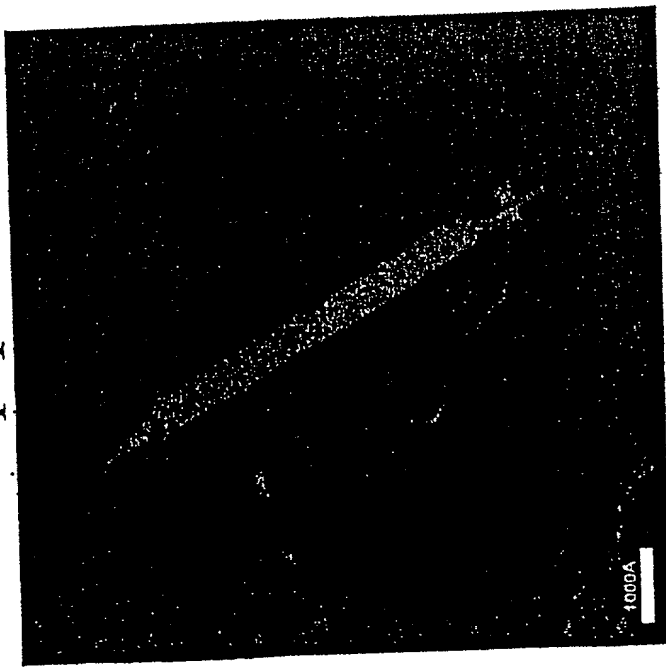


Figure 12

No peptide



25 uM peptide

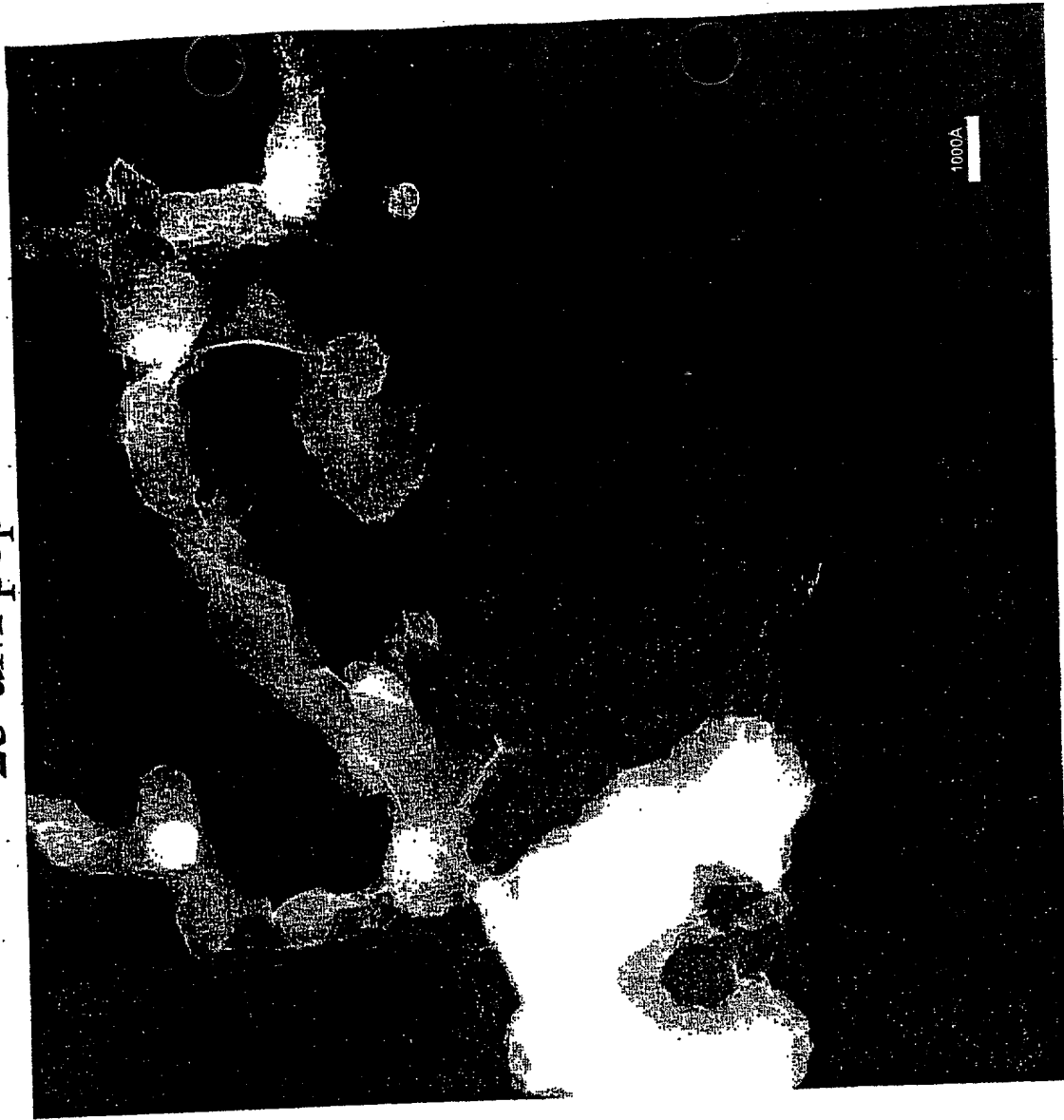


Fig. 14

# Homologous and heterologous pol-pol two hybrid interactions

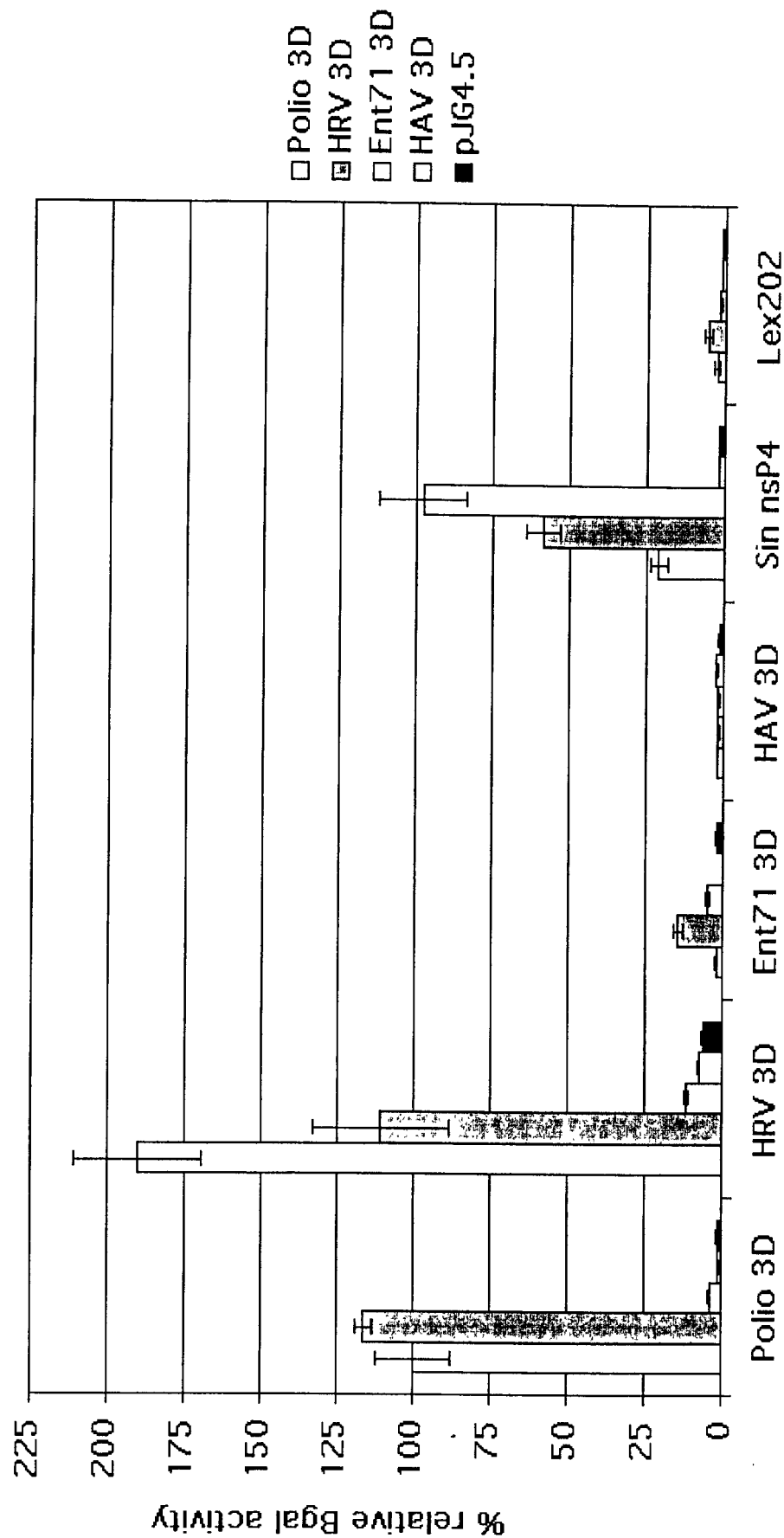


Fig. 15

Bgal of Heterol. Int II  
(LexPolio 3D d65 vs. HRV (1-136))

